

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI. No. 10.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2257.

VICTORIA DEAD AND WALES KING OF GREAT BRITAIN

The End of a Just Reign of Sixty-Four Years Comes With Naught of the Tumult Predicted for Decades by the Prophets of History.



THE DEAD QUEEN



THE NEW KING

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 23.—Queen Victoria is dead and Edward VII reigns. The greatest event in the memory of this generation, the most stupendous change in existing conditions that could possibly be imagined has taken place quietly, almost gently upon the anniversary of the death of the Queen's father, the Duke of Kent. The end of this career, never equaled by any woman in the world's history, came in a simply furnished room in Osborne House. This most respected of women, living or dead, lay in a great four-posted bed and made a shrunken atom, whose aged face and figure were a cruel mockery of the fair girl who in 1837 began to rule over England.

Around her were gathered almost every descendant of her line. Well within view of her dying eyes there hung a portrait of the Prince Consort. It was he who designed the room and every part of the castle. In scarcely audible words the white-haired Bishop of Winchester prayed beside her, as he had often prayed with his sovereign, for he was her chaplain at Windsor. With bowed heads the ruler of the German Empire and the man who is now King of England, the woman who has succeeded to the title of Queen, the Princes and Princesses and those of less than royal designation listened to the Bishop's ceaseless prayer.

Six o'clock passed. The Bishop continued his intercession. One of the younger children asked a question in shrill, childish treble and was immediately silenced. The women of this royal family sobbed faintly and the men shuffled uneasily.

DIED AT 6:30 O'CLOCK.

At exactly 6:30 Sir James Reid held up his head and the people then knew that England had lost her Queen. The Bishop pronounced the benediction. The Queen passed away quite peacefully. She suffered no pain. Those who were now mourning went to their rooms. A few minutes later the inevitable element of materialism stepped into this pathetic chapter of inter-

national history, for the court ladies went busily to work ordering their mourning from London.

The world was jarred when the announcement came, but in the palace at Osborne everything pursued the usual course. Down in the kitchen they were cooking a huge dinner for an assemblage, the like of which has seldom been known in England, and the dinner preparations proceeded just as if nothing had happened. The body of Queen Victoria was embalmed and will probably be taken to Windsor Saturday. The coffin arrived last evening from London.

It was thought that the Queen was dying about 9 o'clock in the morning, and carriages were sent to Osborne cottage and the rectory to bring all the Princes and Princesses and the Bishop of Winchester to her bedside. It seemed then very near the end, but when things looked the worst the Queen had one of the rallies due to her wonderful constitution, opened her eyes and recognized the Prince of Wales, the Princesses and Emperor William. She asked to see one of her faithful servants, a member of the household. He hastened to the room, but before he got there the Queen had passed into a fitful sleep.

BEGINNING OF THE END.

Four o'clock marked the beginning of the end. Again the family were summoned, and this time the relapse was not followed by recovery. The Prince of Wales was very much affected when the doctors at last informed him that his mother had breathed her last. Emperor William, himself deeply affected, did his best to minister comfort to his sorrow-stricken uncle, whose new dignity he was the first to acknowledge.

When the 4 p. m. bulletin announced that the Queen was sinking all the watchers at the gates of Osborne House made up their minds to remain to the end. The cold was intense and a few favored ones sought shelter in the royal lodge, just inside, where they waited in absolute silence. The telephone rang at 7:04 p. m., but before a royal servant had time to take the message the chief of the Queen's police emerged

PRINCE ALBERT EDWARD CROWNED AS THE KING

Nearly 10,000 Soldiers Line Streets, and London Given a Glimpse of Mediaeval Times—King Unable to be Present at Reading of Proclamation.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—London today was given a glimpse of mediaeval times. The quaint ceremonies with which King Edward VII was proclaimed at various points of the metropolis exactly followed ancient precedents. The officials purposely arranged the function an hour ahead of the published announcement, and the inhabitants when they awoke were surprised to find the entire way between St. James Palace and the city lined with troops.

About 10,000 soldiers, life guards, horse guards, foot guards and other cavalry and infantry regiments, had been brought from Aldershot and London barracks after midnight. All the officers had crepe on their arms, and the drums and brass instruments were shrouded with crepe. The troops in themselves made an imposing spectacle, but they were entirely eclipsed by the strange spectacle presented by the officials of the College of Arms.

The proclamation announcing Edward VII as King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India was read in St. James Palace by William Henry Weldon, King-at-Arms since 1894 and formerly Windsor herald. The King was not present. There was a large assemblage of officials and college heralds. Among those in attendance were General Roberts and members of his staff, "veterans" staff and other army officers. There was a great concourse of people from the commencement to the close. The proclamation was greeted by a fanfare of trumpets. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the band belonging to the footguards in the friary court played "God Save the King."

The ceremony began at St. James Palace, where, at 9 o'clock, Edward VII was proclaimed King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India. The proclamation, which was read by William Henry Weldon, King-at-Arms since 1894 and formerly Windsor herald, was as follows: "Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy our late sovereign lady, Queen Victoria, of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward, we therefore, the Lords spiritual and temporal, of this realm, being here assembled with those of her late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of London, do now hereby with one voice consent of tongue and heart to publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward is now, by the death of our late sovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord, Edward VII, by the grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith, Emperor of India, to whom we acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom all Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince Edward VII with long and happy years to reign over us."

from the darkness and, with bared head, said: "Gentlemen, the Queen passed away at 6:30."

All present reverently uncovered and then shrill whistles and ringing of the bells of bicycles in waiting were the signals for messengers to race to Cowes with the news. In a few moments the place was deserted. Simultaneously mounted messengers on white horses dashed from Osborne. On their arrival at Cowes the correspondents found the news known both at East and West Cowes fully fifteen minutes before it had been announced to those in waiting at the gates of Osborne House. The streets were already filled with sorrowful crowds discussing Her Majesty's death.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

From all parts of the world there are still pouring into Cowes messages of condolence. They come from crowned heads, millionaires, tradesmen and paupers, and are variously addressed to the Prince of Wales and the King of England.

Emperor William's arrangements are not settled. His yacht will arrive here today (Wednesday), but it is believed that he will not depart until after the funeral. Several other royal personages are likely to be present at the function.

The record of the last days of the reign of Victoria is not easy to tell. The correspondent of the Associated Press was the only correspondent admitted to Osborne House, and his interview with Sir Arthur John Bigge, private secretary of the late Queen, was the only official statement that had been sent out. For several weeks the Queen had been failing. On Monday week she summoned Lord Roberts and asked him some searching questions regarding the war in South Africa. On Tuesday she went for a drive, but was visibly affected. On Wednesday she suffered a paralytic stroke, accompanied by intense physical weakness. Then her condition grew so serious that against her wishes, the family were summoned. When they arrived her reason had practically succumbed to paralysis and weakness.

The events of the last days described in the bulletins are too fresh to need repetition. At the lodge gates the watchers waited nervously. Suddenly along the drive from the house came a horseman who cried, "The Queen is dead!" as he dashed through the crowds.

Then down the hillside rushed a myriad of messengers passing the fateful bulletin from one to another. Soon the surrounding country knew that a King ruled over Great Britain. The local inhabitants walked as if in a dream through the streets of Cowes, but they did not hesitate to stop to drink the health of the new monarch.

NEW SOVEREIGN TAKES OATH AT ST. JAMES'

LONDON, January 23.—The King-Emperor, who quietly left Osborne this morning, entered the capital at 12:55 p. m. today and proceeded to Marlborough House. Dense crowds, beginning at St. James street, lined the entire route to Victoria station from an early hour until the Mall and the front of Buckingham Palace were especially thronged. All along the former, from the palace to Marlborough House, carriages filled with ladies stood as if for a drawing room, except that the coachmen, footmen and occupants were all dressed in mourning. The police precautions were unusual. Men on foot and mounted guarded almost every yard of the route. The crowds waited patiently for hours to greet their King. Finally, preceded by half a dozen mounted policemen, the new sovereign arrived in a plain hearse, which was driven very rapidly, with the coachman and footman in their usual gray liveries with mourning bands on their arms. An equestrian was seated beside him. The King was, of course,

(Continued on Page 5.)

ORIENTAL NEWS.

Troops May Leave Peking in Few Weeks.

AGREEMENT IN THE HANDS OF ALLIES

Emperor Wants to Return to His Capital in the Near Future.

PEKING, Jan. 16 (Delayed in transmission).—The note which accompanied the agreement delivered by the Chinese plenipotentiaries reiterated the Chinese objections already published, adding hereto a request for the immediate return of the public buildings and the total cessation of military expeditions, the desire for a definition of the limits of the Legations; also a desire for the removal of the troops as early as possible.

The German and French officials seem to think it unwise for the troops to leave Peking for several months. The French especially object to what they call the "cowardly behavior of other nations in not protecting the Chinese Christians." For that reason they believe it will be necessary to keep the troops at least another year. The English, Americans and Russians seemingly think a gradual withdrawal can be made as soon as the river opens, about the beginning of March.

The Chinese are anxious to have the indemnities payable to the Legations adjudged before an international committee. A majority of the Ministers here seem to think that their Governments may make separate arrangements with China. The Ministers will hold a meeting shortly to consider the next step to be taken. No formal reply will be sent to the Chinese objections, but they will be considered.

PEKING, Jan. 16 (Delayed in transmission).—The agreement was delivered by the Chinese plenipotentiaries this evening, thus relieving the anxiety of the foreign envoys, who had begun to fear that, in spite of the promises made, something might occur to prevent delivery. There is a general feeling of satisfaction among the foreigners and troops. Most of the latter look anxiously forward to leaving China this year. Although no orders have been received, the Austrians expect to be the first British troops to go, presumably as soon as the river opens, which is usually during the first week of March.

Friends of Emperor Kwang Su have informed the Russian Minister, M. de Klerk, that the Emperor desires to return as speedily as possible to the capital and will do so as soon as he is assured that the foreign troops will leave. His Majesty would like to start to Peking immediately after February 23, when the Chinese New Year begins. His journey will probably take six weeks.

PEKING, Jan. 16 (Delayed in transmission).—Prince Ching says he considers the Chinese request reasonable and feels sure that the United States will agree to them as well as most of the other nations.

"The question of indemnity," says Prince Ching, "has two sides. Some of the allies have conducted warfare in a fashion unparalleled in the history of civilization. Chinese merchants and private citizens assert that valuable have been looted amounting to immense sums, and it would not be unfair to take these largely into consideration when the question of indemnities is discussed."

"Tien-Tsin, Peking and all the cities and towns between have been absolutely stripped, while priceless treasures belonging to private individuals have been confiscated irrespective of all ideas of modern warfare. I feel confident that the good feeling of the allies will make a due allowance, and I look forward to getting a satisfactory reply to the questions we have asked when we meet the foreign envoys Monday, January 21. We will then consider the other points."

Russia and Germany have reached an agreement as to the terms on which the railway is to be transferred to the latter.

The Germans will assume absolute control next Friday, January 25th, but they will shortly transfer the line to the British.

Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the British Minister, has requested that the meeting between the envoys and the Chinese plenipotentiaries, which had been fixed for tomorrow, be postponed until Tuesday in order to enable him to receive instructions from the British Government.

CHINA'S GOOD FAITH.

PEKING, Jan. 22.—Today the foreign envoys discussed the report of the Chinese plenipotentiaries, especially in the matter of punishment, and exempted Tsi Lien and Tsi Wing as being too guilty than the others. The reply to the Chinese note will be delivered Thursday. It will emphasize the point that the signing of the agreement will be without value unless good faith is shown by acts, and that it will be absolutely useless to expect the removal of the troops or concessions upon the part of the allies until China conclusively proves her good intentions.

ALLIES MAY GO AFTER EMPEROR.

TIENTSIN, Jan. 22.—It is reported in German circles that unless the peace negotiations are satisfactorily concluded early next month an expedition will be organized to bring Emperor Kwang Su and Prince Tuan to Peking.

EVACUATE BUT RE-OCCUPY TIENTSIN.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—"The Russian troops evacuated Tien-Tsin Sunday," says the Tien-Tsin correspondent of the Standard writing Saturday, January 19th, "but yesterday they were suddenly recalled here."

The Liverpool Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Grave fears for the safety of the British ship Liverpool are entertained. She sailed from this port on August 23 last for Higo, Japan. A day or two ago a premium was paid on her insurance. The Liverpool is 231 feet long, 47 feet beam, depth of hold 27 feet. She is practically a new

vessel and is owned by the Leland Shipping Company. Her cargo consisted of 1,327,000 gallons of oil in cases, valued at \$14,317. She was under charter by the Standard Oil Company. The Liverpool was spoken by the American bark E. N. Mowatt, Captain Henry, on October 21st, in latitude 24.2 south, longitude 20.8. The recent storms on the Pacific Coast have been responsible for many vessels being given up for lost which were overdue at Far East ports.

Seattle Bench Show.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 24.—The annual bench show of the Seattle Kennel Club will be held in this city on April 15 to 17. The date was arranged to give Portland and British Columbia an opportunity to join with Seattle and form a circuit. These two districts will arrange their shows to come one before and the other after Seattle. Tacoma will not hold a bench show this year.

Baseball League East.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A special to the World from Baltimore says: The Protective League of Baseball Players is apparently on the verge of disintegration. The officers of the organization have not been able to resist the alluring bait thrown out to them by the National League managers.

ONE TASTE IS ENOUGH.

The writer never had a taste of rheumatism but once—about four years ago it was—and it laid me up and made me groan for six weeks. And I am not praying for any more. I can get a heart load now, just by thinking how it felt. But, oh, what a lot of folks catch it worse than I did.

Here is Mrs. Annie Hill, she is one of them. Or rather she was; she is right enough in these days. Her idea of talking of it is to cheer some other sufferer and show him the way out. And we thank her for that. It's the proper feeling to have towards one of our fellow-travelers through this vale of tears—and pains.

"Some eight or ten years ago," says Mrs. Hill, "I was a perfect martyr to rheumatism and indigestion. As if they were not enough for one poor woman to bear, I often had frightful pains in the chest, with weakness all over my body. It was awful, and I didn't know what the end of it was going to be. Now and then I was completely prostrate."

"We hunted everywhere for a cure, and I tried medicines until the empty bottles in the house rattled wherever you put your hand out: all to no earthly good. We spent money and spoiled hopes, and that's the story."

"At last I saw an advertisement of how Mother Seigel's Syrup had cured a man of rheumatism and other ailments—just like mine. He told me the tale himself, as I am telling this. I will try it—so I said to myself."

"It acted splendidly and I kept on with it until I was entirely well. It cured my rheumatism, my indigestion and my liver complaint—all in a bunch. Sometimes I bought the Syrup by the half dozen in order to get it a little cheaper."

"I am an old resident of this district, having lived here for the last fifty years. I am now seventy-five and in good health. I am known far and wide, my husband and sons being in the farming and dairy industries on a fairly large scale. I am never without a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house. There are plenty of medicines in Australia, goodness knows; almost as thick as the rabbits used to be, but none, so far as I know, to compare with Mother Seigel's Syrup."—Mrs. Annie Hill, Kalyuga, near Muswellbrook, N. S. W., Sept. 21st, 1899. Witness, A. Halpin.

"I have known Mrs. Hill for eight years. Her testimony to the virtues of Mother Seigel's Syrup can be implicitly relied upon. She is altogether incapable of making any statement that will not stand the closest investigation."—C. J. Spruett, Auctioneer for the Farmers' Association.

A Voice From Kohala.

Kohala, Hawaii, Jan. 25.

Editor Advertiser:—In traveling around the Islands there are many signs visible of the awakening of the public mind to the comforts and conveniences which lie to our hands and that only require a little management and public spirit in the part of those in charge to put within the reach of every one.

Unfortunately there are cases where a laxity of conscience and a want of thought for the comfort of their fellow-Islanders seem to be the prime factors in the minds of the powers that be. The people of Kohala think that they have a grievance against the supervisor of the road department, at whose disposal there is a stone crusher, from which one would think that we ought to have a prospect of good roads if not in reality.

Whether it is from lack of sufficient funds or from the road board has failed to improve the condition of the roads is not apparent to the residents, but it is a well known fact that Government property in the shape of a stone crusher has been for some time in active use for plantation purposes.

The wretched condition of some parts of roads in Kohala district during the rains of last autumn makes it a matter of opinion among those residing here that it would be more pleasing and beneficial to the taxpayers to have Government property used for Government purposes.

It is to be hoped that in the near future the road board will be as zealous for the interests of the community as for those of the plantations in this respect.

ONE THAT IS INTERESTED.

BURNHAM'S COMPLIMENT FOR BOBS.

Mr. Burnham, the American scout, who was on the staff of Lord Roberts, recently received a letter from the British commander testifying that, in his opinion, no other man could have performed the services rendered by Mr. Burnham. "Services requiring such peculiar training, skill, courage and endurance."

The Independent charter provides that one of the duties of the county sheriff would be to provide lists of all the reputable attorneys practicing in the police court for the city prison cells. They are to be posted up in a conspicuous spot in each cell.

AGAINST A MONOPOLY

Book Trust Scored by E. A. Mott-Smith.

WRITES ON THE QUESTION

The Board of Education—Minority in Favor of Department Business.

Editor Advertiser:—Will you kindly allow me to add a few remarks to the Advertiser's report of yesterday's meeting of the Commissioners of Public Instruction.

The Attorney General's opinion on the book contract business contained two main points adverse to the acceptance of Mr. Gunn's offer: First, the department is obliged by law to maintain its own depository of books; second, the legal authority of the commissioners to enter into a contract by which they bound themselves, for a term of years, to purchase all books solely from the list of one publisher is open to serious doubt.

The opinion of the Attorney General had been received and read at a previous meeting, at which I was not present, being absent from the country. At yesterday's meeting I moved its adoption. My motion was not seconded. I then offered a resolution, which I had prepared yesterday morning, learning that at the meeting in the afternoon a publishing house intended to submit an offer to contract to supply books for five years to the commissioners. This resolution, though similar in import to the Attorney General's opinion, was drafted by me on the morning of its presentation before I ever saw the Attorney General's opinion. I saw his opinion for the first time at the above mentioned afternoon meeting. The resolution is as follows:

Whereas, it is the sense of the Commissioners of Public Instruction that any contract entered into by the Department of Public Instruction, whereby the Public Instruction is being in a term of years to purchase books exclusively, or to confine its choice of books exclusively to the list of books published by any one publisher is void as against public policy, and has no binding force upon the Commissioners of Public Instruction, and is inconsistent with the exercise of their discretion with respect to the regulation of courses of study and control and management of schools, as provided by statute, and as being inconsistent with the public policy and entered into by the Commissioners of Public Instruction on taking office;

Now therefore, resolved, that no contract for the purchase of books be entered into hereafter by the Department of Public Instruction, whereby the Department binds itself for a term of years to purchase books exclusively, or to confine its choice exclusively to the list of books published by any one publisher.

That the Department of Public Instruction hereafter confine itself exclusively to the purchase of books by advertisement for tenders for the same.

This resolution was not seconded. I was then informed that Mr. Gunn's offer had been refused at a former meeting, at which I was not present, on the first ground stated in the Attorney General's opinion, that is, because the department is obliged by law to maintain its own depository of books. For this reason, and for the reason that the resolution had received no second, I withdrew same. I then put the following motion:

Moved that it is the sense of the Commissioners of Public Instruction that the interests of education in this country can be best subserved by placing and maintaining the management, control, and distribution of school books in the office of the Department of Public Instruction.

As this motion was not seconded, and it being explained to me that at a former meeting, held when I was a commissioner, in general discussion had given the superintendent of Public Instruction the impression that they were in favor of relieving the office of the department of the care and trouble of the book business, and he had so framed his report to the Governor of the Territory. I asked that my motion be left on the minutes as establishing my record in the matter.

I pressed the adoption of the Attorney General's opinion for three reasons. It was the opinion of the legal representative of the Government, formally asked and formally given; the determination of a question of construction of powers is as pertinent to-day as it is tomorrow, or on any other day; the issue raised by Mr. Gunn's offer had not been decided on all its points.

I pressed the motion to retain the control and management of school-books in the office of the department for three main reasons. The department with its machinery extending throughout the island system is better able to ascertain and supply the wants of scholars than any other concern or concerns. It can buy books from the publishers at the same discount as other concerns are able to do, sell the same at profit. The system, though unique, is a success here, the only difficulty appearing to lie in a scarcity of clerks in the office of the department, a matter easily remedied.

What I tried to do yesterday was to have the commissioners decide once for all the question of entering into a term monopoly contract, whether to choose or purchase exclusively of one publisher, whether the same was submitted by the American Book Company, D. C. Heath & Co., or any publisher, and let the public know by distinct action in so important an issue as this, that hereafter the commissioners intended to buy books in an open market by advertisement for tenders, and from such tenders choose the best book submitted, whatever the price, or whoever the publisher might be. It is within the power of the commissioners to adopt a certain book for a term of years, but a question arises as to the adoption of a publisher for a term of years.

Immediately after the discussion which took place on the above, a contract offer was submitted among other offers to the commissioners. It was that offer, or any offers like it which

might be submitted between now and February 15th next, the expiration date of the American Book Company's contract, that my resolution was intended to head off, not on the ground of a law against a change of depository, but on the much more important ground that to accept or to entertain such an offer is against public policy, and to enter into it is open to serious question on legal grounds.

As to the retention of the book business in the office of the department, it was stated at that meeting that the word "shall" in the law bearing on this matter is to be changed to "may," if the Legislature so elects. I cannot see, however, any reason for the change unless the department intends to get rid of the book business.

To summarize: I am in favor of determining at once, in view of the expiration of the American Book Company's present contract, the attitude of the department toward the term monopoly contracts. And secondly, though I appear to represent only myself in the minority, I am heartily in favor of retaining the book business in the office of the department.

E. A. MOTT-SMITH.

Chinese Decree Signed.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Peking says Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, in handing the foreign Ministers the signed decree, presented objections to its articles and asked for another meeting to discuss modifications.

ONCE MORE IN 'FRISCO POLITICS

Naphtaly Will Leave Here to Join Kelly-Crimmins Faction.

"Kelly and Crimmins again having control of municipal, judicial and legislative politics in California, Ben Naphtaly is called back to the scenes of his former political labors and will leave on the Zealandia."

The above quotation is from Mr. Naphtaly's own pen. He has been in this city about a fortnight, coming here from Palo, where he has spent the last year.

Away back in the early part of '98 Ben came to Honolulu and announced his determination to take up his permanent residence in this city, but the charms of other Islands enticed him away, and now he will once more return to San Francisco, where he was a prominent figure in politics for a long time.

Naphtaly modestly describes himself as a journalist and attorney, and in each of these fields he has had a wide and interesting experience. For more than a quarter of a century he has figured before the public in 'Frisco. When he was only a boy he assisted the Chronicle in unearthing a tremendous scandal in an orphan asylum, where the inmates were subjected to the most inhuman treatment.

He was taken up by the De Youngs and others and after learning the printing business he eventually drifted into the local room of the daily papers. As a lawyer he has had his experiences, and some people were unkind enough to say that he was too anxious to make money to flourish in that line of business.

Politics then claimed his attention and in that line he found his forte, for Ben was able to meet the ward-heeders half way and repay them in their own coin. There is no doubt but that he will be warmly welcomed by the politicians in San Francisco who are in need of just such services as Naphtaly can give them.

CATTLE CONCERN STARTS AT HILO

Articles of association of the Hilo Hill Company, Limited, of Hilo, Hawaii, have been filed with Treasurer Lansing by the following incorporators: Henry M. Lyman, David P. Lyman and Francis O. Lyman of Chicago, Illinois; Frederick S. Lyman, Rufus A. Lyman and Henry J. Lyman of Hilo, and Emma L. Wilcox of Lihue, Kauai. The capital stock is \$42,000, divided into 420 shares of the par value of \$100 each, and the privilege is reserved of increasing the capital stock to a sum not exceeding \$500,000. The term of the corporation is to be fifty years.

It is a joint stock company of limited liability originated in accordance with the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, with the principal offices at Hilo, Hawaii. The purpose of the corporation is to purchase and acquire lands in the Island of Hawaii and elsewhere, selling, improving, managing, developing, mortgaging and disposing of lands; the raising of cattle and live stock and transacting other ranch business; engaging in agricultural pursuits.

The stock is now subscribed is as follows: Henry M. Lyman, 69 shares; Emma L. Wilcox 69 shares; David P. Lyman, 69; Francis O. Lyman, 69; Frederick S. Lyman, 70; Rufus A. Lyman, 70; Henry J. Lyman, 2; Levi C. Lyman, 2.

NATURE'S WAY.

Mineral concoctions are dangerous. Nature never designed them for healing man. From time immemorial man's healer was purely vegetable; and from that time to this, nature's healing remedy for rheumatism, and kindred diseases, was the same as that found in Kikapeo Indian Oil. It is nature's remedy, and acts as kindly as nature. It drives away pain, kills the dread rheumatism, and restores the weakened tissue. It is made the same as the Indians made it centuries ago, out of roots, barks, herbs, gums, leaves, gathered from nature's unerring laboratory. Its record for cures is unparalleled. Before civilized man had heard of it, it kept the natives in perfect health. And since civilized man has known it, the category of cures has become voluminous. No other medicine has made such cures, because Kikapeo Indian Oil is nature's remedy and nature stands back of it. Your druggist has it, or can get it. Insist on getting the genuine Kikapeo Indian Oil. Hobson Drug Company, agents for the Kikapeo Indian Remedies.

A Life Saved

Sixteen Months of Awful Suffering

Impure blood is always dangerous. Just as soon as you begin to feel weak and languid, nervous and depressed, you are in danger. Make your blood pure and your nerves strong at once.

Mr. Thomas H. Cashel, of Dripstone, New South Wales, Australia, sends us this letter, with his photograph:



was suddenly taken very ill and for three weeks was delirious nearly all the time, and my life was despaired of. The doctors said it was blood poisoning. For many long weeks I suffered the most frightful agony; the poisoning all settled in one limb. I then went to Sydney Hospital, where dead pieces of bone were taken from my leg. But I grew weaker and weaker, until I could hardly raise my hand. I then left the hospital, believing I must surely die. Then my people bought me a bottle of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It did me good at once. In all I used fifteen bottles. Without doubt it saved my life, even after sixteen months of suffering.

Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

DOCTOR RAYMOND STILL PRESIDENT.

He Has not Resigned From the Board of Health of Hawaii.

President Raymond of the Board of Health has not resigned, statements to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. Raymond is at present on Maui enjoying an outing and is expected back before February 5.

The vouchers of the Board will be left open until that date and it is hoped he will return to Honolulu in time to affix his signature to the documents. When he assumed the presidency it was with the express understanding that it be known to the Board that he would be away from Honolulu from four to five weeks during January and February. Upon this condition the Board elected him.

Secretary Wilcox says that upon his leaving Dr. Raymond said if the Board felt his absence would be injurious to the Board he would resign. He was given to understand that this was not at all necessary.

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

Which is Better:—To Try an Experiment, or Profit By a Honolulu Citizen's Experience?

Something new is an experiment. Must be proven to be as represented. Be successful at home or you doubt it.

The manufacturer's statement is not convincing proof of merit. But the endorsement of friends is. Now, supposing you had a weak back.

A lame, or aching one. Would you experiment on it? You will read of many so-called cures.

But they come from far-away places. It's different when the endorsement comes from home.

Always remember. Home endorsement is the proof that backs every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. H. S. Swinton, of this city, says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills always have the picture of a leaf on the wrapper. In asking for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills ask for the kind which cured Mr. Swinton, and see that the leaf is on the wrapper.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

DANGER OF COLDS AND LA GRIPPE.

The greatest danger from colds and la grippe is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for these diseases we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that it is a certain preventive of that dangerous malady. It will cure a cold or an attack of la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

André Messager, conductor of the opera Comique at Paris, has been called on London to the directorate of the Royal Opera at Covent Garden.

SPECIAL SALE

No. 4

Fancy Flower Pots

ALL SIZES.

FOR ONE WEEK

Ending Saturday, February 2d.

W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

Importers of.....

CROCKERY, GLASS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Sole agents in the Hawaiian Territory for Jewel Stoves, Gunney Cleanable Refrigerators, Puritan Blue Flame Wickless Oil Stoves, Primus Stoves, double-coated Granite Ironware.

The House Furnishing Goods Department is on the second floor. Take the elevator.

Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King Street, HONOLULU.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—By ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES' DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co. The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waimea Sugar Mill Co. The Koloa Agricultural Co. The Puloa Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugal. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

A. S. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers & Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWIS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewis, P. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke).—Importers & Dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HUSTACE.—Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 22 King St., Tel. 13. Farley, pianos and ships' stores supplied on short notice. New goods by every steamer.

Orders from the other islands faithful
executed.

Orders from the other islands faithfully
accrued.

**CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER
WORKS CO., Ltd.**—Espanola, Ca
Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & C
Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—M
chinery of every description made
order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Freight and passengers for all islan
ports.

The Elgin

**WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.**

Should be in the pocket of every
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches
convincing us, that price considered, the
Elgin is the most satisfactory of Amer
ican Watches.

Cased in

**Pickie, Silver, Gold Filled
and Solid Gold.**

We have a full line and sell them
right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and this is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

♦♦♦

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

**RICH ENDOWMENT
FOR UNIVERSITY**

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The Armour Institute is to be the nucleus of a great technical school and will be affiliated with either the University of Chicago or Northwestern University. Philip B. Armour, before his death, arranged for the future of the institution which bears his name and his will provides an endowment of \$1,000,000 for it.

This is the information which comes from a close personal friend of the Armour family who was in a position to share Mr. Armour's confidence and who since Mr. Armour's death has been apprised of the conditions imposed in his will.

Mr. Armour took precaution to place the institute in charge of persons who would see that his original plan of a great technical school was developed to its utmost. He always held the highest opinion of Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, until recently the president of the Armour Institute, and it is believed that those who knew the great packer best that the destiny of the institution will be shaped by Dr. Gunsaulus in the future.

s) Every indication is that the technical institution that is to be built around

Every indication is that the technical institution that is to be built around the present institute will be a tremendous and lasting monument to Mr. Armour's belief in practical education.

Most persons who are at all familiar with the future plans of the Armour Institute believe that it will be affiliated with the University of Chicago. Dr. Gunsaulus has long been connected with that university as a lecturer. In the Armour Institute is to follow Dr. Gunsaulus it will probably become an integral part of the Midway College center.

Mrs. Henrietta Resener of San Francisco is now in Paris in a serious condition resulting from exposure and fright at a Paris hotel fire. She was cut off from escape and slid five stories down a rope.

Oriental S S Co

Oriental S.S. Co.
en Kaisha.

Will call at Honolulu and leave this port
ed:

For San Francisco.

NIPPON MARU	.....FEB.
RIO DE JANEIRO	.....FEB. 1

AMERICA MARU	MARCH
PEKING	MARCH

AMERICA MARU	MARCH 1
PEKING	.....	MARCH
Gaelic	.....	MARCH 1
HONGKONG MARU	.....	MARCH 1
CHINA	.....	APRIL
DORIC	.....	APRIL

INFORMATION, APPLY TO
& Co., Ltd.
 NTS.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26



VICTORIA DEAD AND WALES KING OF GREAT BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 1.)

dressed in the deepest and most simple mourning and carefully raised his hat in acknowledgment of the silent unceasing of heads, which was more impressive than the most enthusiastic cheers. The King looked tired and very sad, but very well. Following him came the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught and others. Both the King and the Duke of York looked pathetically up at Buckingham Palace as they passed and acknowledged the salute of the guard of honor drawn up inside the palace grounds. The troops there and elsewhere showed no signs of mourning, but all the officers had crepe on their sleeves.

KING AT ST. JAMES.

The King drove to St. James Palace from Marlborough House to reside at the first Privy Council by way of Marlborough House yard, the Mall and the garden entrance of the palace. He was attended by Lord Duffield and was escorted by a captain's escort of the Horse Guards. The procedure was exactly as on leave days.

By the time the King arrived a great gathering of Privy Counsellors in levee dress, with crepe on their left arms, had taken up positions in the throne room. Cabinet Ministers, peers, commoners, Bishops, Judges, the Lord Mayor, etc., including the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught and lesser members of the royal family.

Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, A. J. Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Strathcona, and Mount Royal and a host of the most prominent personages in the land were there to receive the King's formal oath binding him to govern the kingdom according to its laws and customs, and hear him assume the title of King Edward VII of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India. The ceremony was interesting and according to precedent. The King was in a separate apartment from the Privy Counsellors. To the latter the Duke of Devonshire, lord president of the council, formally communicated the death of Queen Victoria and the succession to the throne of her son, the Prince of Wales. The royal dukes, with certain lords of the council, were then directed to repair to the King's presence to acquaint him with the terms of the lord president's statement.

MAKES A BRIEF SPEECH.

Shortly afterward His Majesty entered the room in which the councilors were assembled and addressed them in a brief speech. The King wore a Field Marshal's uniform and the ribbon of the Order of the Garter. As he began his speech his voice was painfully broken with emotion, but he recovered as he went on. Following is the full text of his speech:

"Your royal highnesses, my lords and gentlemen: This is the most painful occasion on which I shall ever be called upon to address you. My first and melancholy duty is to announce to you the death of my beloved mother, the Queen, and I know how deeply you and the whole nation, and I think I may say the whole world, sympathize with me in the irreparable loss we have all sustained.

"I need hardly say that my constant endeavor will be always to walk in her footsteps. In undertaking the heavy load which now devolves upon me, I am fully determined to be a constitutional sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and, so long as there is breath in my body, to work for the good and amelioration of my people.

"I have resolved to be known by the name of Edward, which has been borne by six of my ancestors. In doing so I do not undervalue the name of Albert, which I inherit from my ever-to-be-lamented great and wise father, who by universal consent is, I think, deservedly known by the name of Albert the Good, and I desire that his name should stand alone.

"In conclusion, I trust to Parliament and to the nation to support me in the arduous duties which now devolve upon me by inheritance, and to which I am determined to devote my whole strength during the remainder of my life."

The Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury) then administered the oath to the King. Afterward the various members of the Council, commencing with Lords in Council, took the oath of allegiance and then passed in turn before His Majesty, as at a levee, excepting that each paused and kissed the King's hand before passing out of the chamber. This brought the ceremony to a close.

"LONG LIVE THE KING!"

At the last moment the King decided not to attend the House of Lords today, and by 3:30 p. m. when His Majesty returned to Buckingham Palace, the crowd in the neighborhood was of immense proportions. The King's prior journey was accomplished in almost complete silence, but on this occasion he was lustily cheered all along the line of the route. Immediately opposite Marlborough gates a tall gentleman in front of the crowd waved his hat and shouted, "Long live the King!" whereupon the crowd cheered with redoubled vigor.

At 4:30 p. m. the artillery began firing salutes in St. James Park to signalize King Edward's accession to the throne. After dining at Buckingham Palace the King went to Marlborough House for the night. It is understood that he will return to Osborne in the morning to direct the funeral arrangements. Buckingham Palace is being made ready for the royal persons who are arriving in London. Representatives of all the royal families in Europe will probably be present at the funeral, including the Kings of Italy, Belgium and Greece, the Crown Prince of Germany and Sweden and Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria. All the European courts will go into mourning for various periods.

The Gazette orders the court to go into mourning until July 24th and into half-mourning until January 24, 1902. Lord Roberts has ordered the army to adopt mourning until March 5th.

Memorial services will be held in St. Paul's cathedral morning and evening daily until the interment. At the first of these, held after the regular evening service yesterday, some 5,000 persons

were present. Bishop Barry read the burial service and the "Dead March" in "Bass" was rendered.

THE BODY LAID OUT IN THE COWES HOUSE

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 24. 1 a. m.—At 11 o'clock this morning the members of the royal family will gather around the body of the late Queen, which lies in a simple coffin, the chapel ardente festooned with red and white hangings. The Bishop of Winchester, standing before an altar reserved for the occasion from the private chapel, will read a portion of the service for the dead. The coffin rests on a specially erected platform draped with royal purple, the feet lying to the east. The head faces the simple altar. Over the features is a thin veil. For a few hours before this service the public will be admitted to the room and allowed to view the remains of the sovereign who for so long ruled over them. The body will rest there until Saturday and it is probable that no removal will occur for ten days.

Queen Victoria's body was embalmed last evening and occupies the center of the dining room, which is hung with trappings of mourning. Outside two officers are on guard within two Indian attendants remain in company with the ladies in waiting, who are constantly present. The body is attired in black. The face is perfectly peaceful and the remains have been placed with the arms folded. On the breast rests a beaded and gold cross. The head is inclined slightly to the right. All about repose quantities of beautiful flowers.

The honor of first seeing the body of the Queen was conferred on her personal retinue, and such a simple and pathetic scene as marked this afternoon could hardly have occurred in any other monarchy. All the servants and tenants were admitted. The footmen, housemaids, coachmen, stable lads and policemen, filed through the room for four hours. There were no formalities. Bent old men, children and families who had grown up on the estate and who regarded Queen Victoria as a friend and patron rather than a sovereign took their turn, and their grief was the sorrow of those who had lost a friend.

DEATH FROM SENILE DECAY.

The correspondent learns that the cause of the Queen's death as officially given was "senile decay." The doctors have adopted this expression as most suitable and truthful. They attribute the paralysis which attacked her as secondary to the general weakness of her condition, nor is it considered advisable, for reasons of state, to let it be known that her intellect was dimmed from that particular form of the disease.

Details of the dying hours were not obtainable until last evening. It appears that the Queen was moved on Sunday from her bed into a small cot especially built with springs, which was surrounded by a screen. This was to enable the doctors to reach the patient easily on both sides, which was impossible when she lay in a bed six feet wide. In this small bed she passed away.

When Emperor William arrived he rushed in, without taking off his overcoat, to her bedside, and the first words he said were words of regret that his mother was unable to come.

"Yes," murmured the Queen, "I wish 'Vicky' could be here," using a pet name of her eldest daughter.

On Tuesday afternoon all the family were in readiness for the end. At 4 o'clock the Prince of Wales was summoned. Half an hour later he was joined by the other members of the family. At 5 o'clock the Duchess of York arrived and the Queen kissed her, saying, "I am glad you have come."

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FIRST.

The Bishop of Winchester began to pray. The Queen slowly sank into unconsciousness. At 6:15 the end was thought to have come. The Prince of Wales and several others walked out of the room. But the vitality of the Queen once more won the day. For another fifteen minutes, with only the Princess of Wales and a few others present, the feeble spark of life was maintained. At 6:30, with Emperor William, the Prince and the others present, death actually came.

Death has softened the face and the thin veil conceals no terrible defects. The hand of the mighty leveler dealt with her lovingly, and as the last visitation of nature has been mercifully mitigated, so also have been the pomp and pageantry which accompany the succession of the King. Tuesday night neither he nor his wife would allow their entourage to address them by their correct titles.

Messages of condolence do not cease to pour in from all quarters of the globe. President McKinley's early cablegram created a most satisfactory impression. It was handed around among the royal personages at breakfast yesterday morning, with the general comment that American sympathy was fully the first to be received.

QUEEN'S DEATH CAST A PALL OVER BRITISH

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Queen's death has cast a pall over the British people. The shops closed as soon as the bells began to toll and the blinds of the Mansion House were drawn down as soon as the message from the Prince of Wales was received by the Lord Mayor. The bell rung in St. Paul's cathedral was the gift of William III and is used only on the occasions of the death of royal personages, Archbishops of Canterbury, Lord Mayors of London and Bishops of London. The tolling continued for two hours today at intervals of a minute and could be heard for miles in the direction of the wind.

Some hundreds of people stood in front of the cathedral around the spot where Queen Victoria prayed on the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne.

At the usual dinner of the Hilary term of Gray's Inn the master teacher said: "Amid great sorrow we must follow the practice of the constitution and recite 'God Save the King.'" The chapel bell tolled eighty-two times and the benches drank the health of the King.

AMUSEMENTS CLOSED.

All theaters, music halls and places of amusement voluntarily closed and not until Queen Victoria has been laid to rest beside the Prince Consort at Frogmore will they reopen. Moreover,

business will come to a practical standstill. The music in all the halls and public places has ceased. Fashionable resorts were empty and very few of the eighty buildings were in evidence. The St. James, Piccadilly and other prominent restaurants have already discarded alluring colors for somber black.

Americans who have passed through great national calamities may remember the crepe-covered buildings, but they can ill conceive since the death of Lincoln any such expression of gloom as has already fallen upon the United Kingdom. Marlborough House, so long the home of the new monarch, Buckingham Palace, where Queen Victoria made her last stay in London, and St. James Palace, the residence of so many former monarchs, were all black and deserted. Sentinels in black overcoats kept silent vigil before the closed gates and bolted doors. The population therefore slowly dispensed as the night wore on. Shortly before midnight an official announcement was issued calling Parliament to meet at 4 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon in the chamber of the House of Lords and Commons to take the oath of allegiance to King Edward VII.

THE WORLD MOURNS.

Telegrams pouring in from all parts of the continent re-echo the deep feeling of sorrow pervading all classes. These show that everywhere bells have been tolled and public performances and private functions suspended.

In Dublin the expressions of regret were universal. The bells of St. Patrick's cathedral were tolled. Earl Cadogan, the Lord-Lieutenant, was absent from Dublin yesterday, but it is expected he will return immediately to preside at a meeting of the Irish Privy Council to proclaim the new King. The Privy Council will meet in London today and the proclamation of the King will occur thereafter at all places required by custom. The King will come to London to reside over the Council.

OUR SYMPATHY WAS DEEPLY APPRECIATED

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The press comment this afternoon is in the same tenor as this morning. Many references are made to the American expressions of sympathy. The St. James Gazette says: "The honor paid to the memory of the Queen by the President of the United States is one which should live in the memories of us all when questions for discussion arise between the two great English-speaking countries. There is no great sorrow as ours."

Among the innumerable telegrams of sympathy that continue to pour in from abroad, President McKinley's gives the greatest pleasure. The Daily Chronicle remarks: "It is believed that President McKinley's dispatch was the first to reach the Palace of Whitehall under his new title, and that as Frederick the Great was the first European sovereign to recognize the independence of the United States, so now the President of the great republic has been first to recognize the Kingship of the great-grandson of the monarch against whose authority the American colonists successfully rebelled."

RECALLS WALES' VISIT.

"This is very touching when one remembers the visit of the Prince of Wales to Washington's tomb. Probably it was some remembrance of that incident which made President McKinley hasten to be first to salute the Prince of Wales as King, and the compliment we are told, was most keenly appreciated."

The Standard says: "It is not for mere show that the Americans have received the news of the death of Queen Victoria as a bereavement of their own and commented upon it in terms such as they would employ in the case of an honored President dying in office."

KING EDWARD'S HEALTH VERY ROBUST NOW

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—A cable to the World from London says: In the light of his succession to the throne, the health of the Prince of Wales is eagerly discussed in society. There is much divergence of opinion among his friends as to his prospects of life. In appearance he is certainly better now than he was before the accident to his knee in July, 1898. This is due to the fact that while invalided he acquired habits of careful living which he has observed since. True, he is somewhat stouter, and, while his color is that of a healthy man, it is unquestionably noticeable that one side of his face is drawn and he suffers from an incessant twitching of the left eye.

The Prince drinks sparingly at his meals, either of whisky and soda or champagne and seltzer. He rarely takes wine nowadays unless it is altogether faultless in quality. Formerly he was fond of heavy, highly seasoned dishes, such as Irish stew, curries, salmon and the like, but these he now avoids. While the Prince was waiting on Sunday evening for the arrival of the Kaiser at Chester, Great Britain, a very short distance intervened and it was possible to see every movement of the Prince's face and every action of his carriage. One could not help being struck by the appearance of physical robustness of the heir to the throne in walk, gesture and general demeanor.

KING HAS ENERGY.

As if in training for the Kingship the Prince has of late greatly limited his cigarette and cigar smoking. In the country outdoors he was always smoked a briar pipe.

The Prince will be King in fact as well as in name. He has energy which all the others of the family lack entirely. It is said that the Princess, when Queen, will either herself devote wholly now to religious exercises and the rule between husband and wife is impassable.

At the same time the Prince's relations with the Duke of York, his heir, are said to be none too affectionate. The Duke despises Sassoon, the Rothschilds and other friends of his father. These men, for their part, detest the Duke of York, declaring that he gives himself far more airs than his father. In fact the family of the Prince is divided against itself, but its head holds the same strings and is the undisputed ruler.

HER MAJESTY A MENTAL WRECK MANY MONTHS

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—A cable to the World from London says: The World correspondent obtained tonight from a source within court circles the first comprehensive and actual account of the Queen's illness that has been given out. The statement bears out the information which has been cabled to the World during the past six weeks of the causes of the Queen's illness. Facts given tonight show that her mind has been failing for many months. Even before her visit to Ireland she had been a mental wreck for months. When her brain was clear she immediately reverted to the heroics of the war in South Africa. Again and again she harped upon the war. This war, which she strove with all her power to avert, made the last hours of England's Queen, who reigned happily longer than most men live, most wretched and miserable. In her lucid intervals it haunted her incessantly. The Queen's strong constitution manifested the first symptoms of serious decay during the stay of the court at Windsor in November and December of 1899, when the evil tidings of the South African war, which began previous to October, began to arrive in rapid succession.

TAKES HER LAST DRIVE.

The last time she drove outside the grounds of Osborne the villagers of East Cowes were astounded to hear the clear trobb of the royal Princess Henry of Battenberg's rilling out popular songs from the royal carriage. The day was singing to keep his grandmother awake in obedience to her wishes. Now and again she dozed, awakening to tell the boy to continue his chant, which, to the initiated onlooker, contained a world of pathos.

The Queen drove in a donkey chair within the grounds of Osborne House for the last time Tuesday. The Duchess of Edinburgh was her companion. On her return to the castle the Queen was asleep. In that condition she was carried to her bed, never to rise again.

Dr. Pagenstecher, a German oculist who was attending the Duke of Somerset for an injury to his eyes, was summoned to Osborne. The Queen suffered acutely from her eyes owing to constant crying. Dr. Pagenstecher made a general examination on Monday and reported that the Queen had nothing organically wrong, but was suffering chiefly from nervous exhaustion.

CONFERS ABOUT THE WAR.

In her periods of mental activity she harped so incessantly upon the war that Colonel Secretary Chamberlain was commanded to go to Osborne to console her with reassuring news. It was not a wise thing, as it turned out, for her efforts to summon Chamberlain. Her efforts to console the Queen were fruitless and she abruptly closed the conference. Subsequently Lord Roberts was directed to go to Osborne. He reached there last Tuesday. He did not attempt to deceive the Queen, but frankly explained the difficulties which had to be overcome before the war in Africa could be terminated. The interview lasted some time and it was the last time the Queen displayed the wide knowledge and showed the common sense which played such an important part in her long reign. It was after the Roberts interview that the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh, went for the drive already mentioned.

Two weeks before, the public knew of it Sir Francis Laking had been assisting Sir James Reid at Osborne. Thursday last Sir Douglas Powell, a famous heart and lung specialist, was summoned to Osborne because of two attacks of heart failure from which the Queen suffered Wednesday night. At that time the Queen's condition had assumed the gravest complexion, but the Prince of Wales, in order to prevent public alarm or suspicion, attended a dinner given to Lord Roberts and subsequently appeared at the theater on Thursday night. On Thursday the Queen had a stroke of paralysis. Since then she has been in a comatose condition, rallying once in a while, only to ask, "Is the war—"

CORONATION SCENES ARE VERY IMPRESSIVE

The members of the King's household witnessed the coronation ceremony from Marlborough House. On the balcony overlooking the friary court, whence the proclamation was read, were the Duke of Norfolk and other officers of state. The King was not present. There was a large assemblage of officials and college heralds. Among those in attendance were General Roberts and other army officers, besides a great concourse of people from the commencement to the close, the proclamation being greeted by a fanfare of trumpets.

The officials then marched in procession from the balcony, through the palace to the Ambassador's Court, where a number of royal carriages had been placed by the direction of the King at the disposal of the Earl Marshal. These took the officials who read the proclamation to the city, escorted by a detachment of Horse Guards, forming a picturesque and gorgeous procession.

The contingent from the College of Arms was composed of three Kings-at-Arms, four heralds and eight pursuivants. The costumes of the two latter were gorgeous beyond compare. They wore tabards, a garment resembling the costume of Kings denoted on playing cards, and heavily embroidered with silk floss, the royal coat of arms and flowers in bewildering confusion. There was the rouge dragon, the blue mantle and the maltravers, with all the armorial bearings of that quaint old body the College of Arms, in full and solemn array.

A blast of trumpets announced the progress of the cavalcade as it proceeded through Trafalgar Square and the Strand.

HERALDS ENTER CITY.

The chief interest of the morning centered in the entrance of the heralds procession into the city at Temple Bar. The gray minarets of the law courts and the tall spires of the Strand churches loomed, phantom-like, out of the far, while a long double line of overcoated troops stood, chilled and motionless, along the half-deserted streets. The clocks in the law courts and St. Dunstan's tolled mournfully

the quarter hours until 9:15, when out of the grey mist, from within the city boundary, appeared a procession of carriages forming the Lord Mayor's entourage.

It was there that the two processions were to merge into kaleidoscopic grandeur. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen and members, in scarlet, fur-trimmed robes, cocked hats, ruffled shirts, silk knee-breeches and low buckled shoes, peered out from the cinerella-like coaches that would have been the envy of Alice in Wonderland. Overhead in the midst of the paganant the great Griffin, which marks the city boundary, spread its wide, fantastic wings like some great Hindoo god.

In their gold liveries, the white-winged coachmen of the Lord Mayor looked down contemptuously upon the soldier, herald and peer. In the midst of a veritable bar or gate separated the city from without. Today no strong policemen stretched a red, silk, rope across the thoroughfare in honor of the city's ancient privileges.

CHALLENGE IS GIVEN.

As the clock struck the time, the officer in command of the troops called "Attention!" The rifle-stocks came down with a click upon the asphalt pavement and two gold-laced trumpeters appeared at the Griffin's side. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, macebearers, chaplain, remembrancer and the white-winged judges of the city courts left their carriages and grouped themselves together between the lines of drawn-up troops.

Then the City Marshal, who was on horseback, wearing a uniform of scarlet, gold-laced, with scarlet plumes, rode up to the barrier and the King-of-Arms, whose green and gold tabards outshone those of his colleagues, appeared at the imaginary bar. His trumpet blew a shrill blast, which the Lord Mayor's trumpeters answered, and then the City Marshal rode up to the barrier and demanded: "Who goes there?" The King-of-Arms answered that it was the King's herald, come to read the proclamation.

"Enter, herald," said the Marshal, and the herald was conducted to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who were still grouped in the street.

REPLY TO PROCLAMATION.

The herald then read the proclamation, to which the Mayor and Aldermen replied: "We, with one voice, consent, tongue and heart, pledge allegiance to King Edward VII." The trumpeters blew a blast while the wondering crowd stood bareheaded and silent, not knowing what to do until a military band in the procession struck up "God Save the King." This familiar air has still but one meaning in England, and the crowd took up the words feebly with "God Save the King" on the tongue, but with "God Save the Queen" in mind.

A few streets further on the proclamation was read again and the procession advanced by way of Ludgate Hill to the royal exchange. The final proclamation was made in front of the royal exchange. The square before the exchange, with the prison-like walls of the Bank of England on one side and the massive official residence of the Lord Mayor on the other, was a stage-set whose age and solidity benefited the portentous ceremony.

There was no decoration except flags, all half-masted, save the city's red cross on a white field over the Mansion House. The royal Standard hung above the exchange and over the surrounding business buildings flew the Union Jack. Black was the universal color worn by the people. Hardly a bright bonnet or gown relieved the somberness of the crowd. Soldiers and policemen formed an almost solid lane down Cheapside, where the procession was to pass. The people behind them, crowding for sight over their shoulders, were of all classes, from the prosperous brokers to East End costers.

The mass was subdued and remarkably orderly, an impressive contrast to the usual London holiday crowd. The roofs of the exchange, bank and Mansion House and the windows and balconies overlooking the scene were filled with solid rows of people. Big policemen kept a clear space in front of the exchange. At about 10 o'clock the procession, which was disappointingly short, though gorgeous, swept down from Temple Bar at a rapid pace and was received silently.

The officials entered the exchange by Corn Hill and appeared on the top balcony. The Lord Mayor, with his sword-bearer leading, Sheriffs, Aldermen Recorder and City Marshal following.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

A flourish of trumpets impressed silence upon the crowds and the Lord Mayor, uncovering, stepped forward. All hats came off and the men remained bareheaded throughout the ceremony, under the misty rain, for nearly half an hour. The Lord Mayor's voice was strong and his oratorical words were distinguishable a block away while he read the warrant of the Privy Council to the herald.

Thereupon the spokesman, attired in herald, bareheaded also, for the third time delivered the proclamation. Probably no one fifty feet away heard his words until, at the end, he raised his voice and shouted, "God save the King!" putting particular stress on the words.

When the Lord Mayor finished reading the warrant with the words, "His Majesty, King Edward VII," the crowd for the first time cheered feebly, but without union, seeming to feel that too great a display of enthusiasm for the King might appear to partake of disloyalty to the memory of the departed Queen.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the band belonging to the foot guards in the Friary Court played "God Save the King."

The members of the King's household witnessed the ceremony from Marlborough House.

ROYAL REVENUES INVOLVED IN THE CHANGES

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A cable to the Sun from London says: The change of rulers will have a serious effect on the members of the Queen's household, whose office ends with the death of the sovereign appointing them. The King will doubtless retain some of those long-attending him while he was Prince of Wales and will give them steps in rank. A more important fact is that the death of the Queen means the whole question of royal revenues. For in-

stance, in the time of George III the crown lands were valued at \$32,000 annually. He surrendered these lands to the public, receiving in exchange an annuity of \$30,000. When the Queen surrendered those similarly in 1837 they were worth \$124,474 annually and she received in exchange an annuity of \$285,000. The arrangement ends with her death. The lands are now worth \$330,000 annually. Therefore, when Parliament attends to the matter of making provisions for the King it is likely that he will receive far more than the Queen for the lands, or he may elect to retain them under his own management.

MINOR CHANGES MADE.

But there are innumerable smaller changes affecting the phraseology of everything in conversation and in the subjects of objects meeting the eye at every turn. The very word "King" comes strangely to lips so long accustomed to "Queen," and it will be some time before the expression used thousands of times daily throughout the realm will take readily the new form, such as "God Save the King," "Soldiers of the King," "King's English," "King's Bench" and "King's Counsel." Many of this sort of changes involve not only a feeling of strangeness, but in the aggregate an immense outlay. Stamps at the mint must be new for next year's coinage. So, too, with the postoffice and revenue stamps, mail carts, mail bags, military buttons and a myriad of things stamped "V. R. I." Henceforth "E. R. I." will be on all these things. The form of all legal procedure must be altered.

UNIONIST GOVERNMENT MAY NOT LAST

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Prime Minister Salisbury's absence from Osborne House during the Queen's last moments has not been publicly explained and causes widespread speculation, especially in court and political circles. According to information that has reached your correspondent through a sure channel, Lord Salisbury remained away owing to the strained personal relations between him and the present King. The Times, in an editorial on the new King, partially affords a clue to the mystery where it says:

"We shall not pretend that there is nothing in his lengthy career which those who respect and admire him could not wish otherwise."

These warning words are said to refer not to the Mordaunt case of thirty years ago, nor even to the Tranby Croft scandal, but to a more recent episode concerning which the Marquis of Salisbury, on behalf of the Queen, read the Prince of Wales a severe lecture, which accounts for their now reported unfriendly relations.

The serious aspect of this matter is that under such a condition of things Lord Salisbury's tenure of the Premiership cannot endure long and then a Unionist Government will go to pieces.

TO BE LAID TO REST ON FEBRUARY 2

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 24.—It has been decided that the funeral of the Queen will take place at Windsor castle February 2. The body of the late Queen will be removed from Osborne House February 1. It was the expressed desire of the Queen that the funeral should be military in character. Several officials arrived from Osborne today bringing the state regalia. It was carried in a barge bar.

A naval salute of twenty-one guns was fired here at noon today in honor of King Edward VII.

KAISER AND THE NEW KING VOW TO KEEP PEACE

LONDON, Jan. 24.—In her last lucid rally before death the Queen summoned the Prince of Wales and Kaiser to her bedside and besought them, as they loved her, to avoid war and maintain peace.

The Prince and the Kaiser knelt and swore to do all in their power to reign in peace, never to allow England and Germany to clash and to endeavor to induce all other nations to do likewise.

KING NOT A MOGUL.

Has Little Power to Disturb British Office Holders.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A dispatch to the World from London says: The new King, although called to one of the highest earthly places, has little real power. He will choose his own personal attendants, but no public officers. At Queen Victoria's accession the entire public service was controlled by the spoils system. All the offices at home, in the diplomatic and consular service and in Great Britain's colonies were within the gift of the ruling political power in London. In 1854 the new civil service reform act changed all this. Now only the removable chiefs of department and their few confidential assistants are removable at the pleasure of the King and his Ministers.

Neither a new Minister nor a new Prime Minister can dismiss the tenure of the great army of British office holders, macebearers, heralds, pursuivants, and the colonies at least 250,000 men. King Edward VII has less patronage at his disposal than the former monarch in the New York city government.

Borrow in Pretoria.

PRETORIA, Jan. 24.—Signs of sorrow over the death of the Queen are everywhere visible. Even the burghers show a respectful sympathy. It has been suggested by influential burghers that an amnesty proposal would have the effect of greatly hastening the return of peace.

Russian Court in Mourning.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—The Czar left Livadia yesterday on the royal yacht, taking a train for Sebastopol, leaving in the evening for St. Petersburg, where the court goes in mourning.

Portugal's King for London.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The King of Portugal will start direct for London today. The latest shipment of gold storage goods which was ever brought to this port came on the Sonoma.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

Valparaiso has built great water-works at Pucallpa.

The battleship Iowa has left Annapolis for San Diego.

Troops have restored order in the Kentucky feud district.

There is no chance yet for the short term Montana Senatorship.

The Senate adopted resolutions of regret for the death of Senator Gear.

Moran Brothers, of Seattle, will build one of the new sheathed battleships.

The Shovel defalcation in the Ray County (Mo.) Bank amounts to \$244,500.

Full official census figures will not be available for a year and a half to come.

A sister of Professor Garner states that he is still alive and at work in mid-Africa interpreting monkey-language.

The final speed trial of the torpedo boat Bailey will be held in Long Island Sound.

The government will build 6-inch rapid-firing gun with pedestal mount and shield.

All ports on the Gulf of Morrosquillo, Colombia, have been closed by governmental decree.

Signum Hertz, of New York, charged with American forgeries, has been arrested in London.

Two large mortgages have been filed in Michigan by the Grand Trunk Western Railroad Company.

Henryk Skleniewicz and his Italian translator have received the Pope's blessing for "Quo Vadis."

Premier Bond, of Newfoundland, has been invited to London to take part in the French shore negotiation.

The attempt to prohibit the sale of wines and liquors in the Philippines has been blocked in the Senate.

Henry Ide Root, of New Haven, committed suicide by taking poison. Nervous prostration, caused by overwork, was the cause.

The Bank of Bristol, Indian Territory, has been robbed by outlaws. The president of the bank was shot five times and mortally wounded.

Judge Leo Rassieur, commander in chief of the G. A. R., denies that he opposes the choice of Denver as the place of national encampment.

The Earl of Wemyss has married again at the age of 82 years. He lost his first wife four years ago, three years after they had celebrated their golden wedding.

Major General Sir Henry E. Colville, of the British army, who was responsible for a British disaster in South Africa, has been put on the retired list at half pay.

Tunis, the black charger that Gen. Boulanger rode "en revenant de la revue" in 1886 is dead and his tail has been sent as a memento to Gen. Rochefort.

Gold has been found in paying quantities on the beach between Otter Point and Sooke harbor, thirty miles from Victoria, B. C. There are several miles of beach and it has been staked out for its entire length.

In Borneo, Labuan postage stamps to the value of \$100,000 were sold last year, though the postage on mail from these two countries does not exceed \$4,000 a year. It is the collectors who buy the stamps.

All the princes of the Caucasus claim direct descent from King David, according to the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, and some of them base their descent from Noah or the landing of the ark on Ararat, which is nearby.

Mr. Choate will act as arbitrator between the British and Japanese governments to settle the claims of the Kow-Shing, a chartered British vessel carrying Chinese troops, which the Japanese cruiser Naniwa sunk during the war of 1894-95.

The President has approved of the private pension act giving Mrs. Evelyn Neale Murray a pension of \$200 a month. Mrs. Murray is the widow of General Eli H. Murray, former Governor of Utah, and later a prominent resident of San Diego.

Weaverville, the county seat of Trinity county, Cal., has been snowbound since January 1. The first snow there was brought out January 18th. Barns and small houses have collapsed under the weight of snow, and the town hall is endangered.

The American Board has received a cable dispatch from Constantinople announcing the death of January 17th, of Rev. Dr. Elias Riggs, the oldest missionary of the board. Dr. Riggs was ninety years old and he had been in the service for sixty-nine years.

A hitherto unpublished work by Gustave Flaubert entitled "Memoires d'un Bon" is being published by the Revue Blanche. It seems to be a record of his boyhood, and was written in 1838, since which time the manuscript has been preserved by the Le Poittevin family.

James Lind's letters to a woman friend living in Italy from 1845 to 1850 will soon be published by an Italian firm. The letters, it is reported, number over a hundred and give the prima donna's outspoken and unconventional opinions about the music and many of the musicians of her time.

The Peking correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The British protest has proved effectual, and Russia has expunged the obnoxious conditions from the contract to restore the Shan Hai Kwan Railroad to the British bondholders. Count von Walderssee will sign the revised convention tomorrow."

Two men entered a Broadway restaurant about closing time and held up the cashier in the presence of several waiters. The cashier dodged a bullet and saved his cash; a crowd collected and the robbers ran, brandishing their pistols. One was captured.

Sole for breakfast will soon be a tradition in England. Another wall over the disappearance of the flat fish proceeds from the London Daily Mail. The price of sole and plaice has doubled in five years, and the outlook is that it will double again in another five. It is the steam trawlers and the destruction of young fish that are doing the mischief.

Two murderers, whose crimes attracted unusual attention in Europe last year, have just been beheaded. One was a Swede, Nordlund, who killed seven persons on the steamer Prinz Karl in May. The other was Goneski, who killed a rich widow and her daughter in Berlin three years ago and was convicted after being extradited from Argentina, where he had taken refuge. He protested that he was innocent and left unsolved the legal knot as to whether mother or daughter was killed first. The distribution of the victim's property, which amounts to several million marks, depends on the decision of that question.

A brief filed by the prosecution in the case of Wertheimer vs. Count Doni Castellane says: "A more aggravated case of swindling on a colossal scale has never been exposed. With a princely fortune as an annual income, this unconscionable scamp, who disgraces a great title honored in the history of France, has without any apparent justification, dishonored, decimated, and left in ruins the fortune of a noble family."

Hohenzollernburg in Alsace, the remains of an early medieval castle, is to be restored by the Kaiser after the manner in which Versailles was rebuilt by the architect Viollet-le-Duc for the Empress Eugenie.

would arouse the contempt of an ordinary sneak thief. For years he uses goods, then resells them at a profit, all this time promising to pay and indulging in profuse expressions of gratitude. The indignation shows him, and when finally caught, he says he was cheated."

Many of the purchases made by the Shah of Persia last summer in Europe, as well as some of the presents made to him, went to the bottom of the Caspian Sea by the sinking of the steamship Vera in a storm. Among them were the eighteen carriages bought in Paris. There is no chance of recovering anything, as the Vera went down in 500 fathoms.

Miss Laurence Alma Tadema, daughter of the artist, brought out on "The first Sunday of the first month of the first year of the new century" a new periodical called "The Herb of Grace." Its aim is to bring about a return to simpler life and its distinctive feature will be the absence of advertisements, fashions, personalities and illustrations.

Many French artists and literary men have been advanced in the Legion of Honor on the occasion of the late Paris Exposition. Bonnat, the painter, receives the Grand Cross; Sully Prudhomme, the poet, Merce, the sculptor, and Massenet, the composer, are made Grand Officers; the painters Benjamin Constant and Cazin and the engraver Roty are promoted to Commanders; Luc Olivier Merson, painter, Jaquet, engraver, Catulle Mendes, Emile Bergerac and Pouillon, writers, and Paul Ginisty, manager of the Odéon theater, are made officers, while among the new chevaliers are Professor Morel Fatio, the painters Robida and Sinibaldi, the composers Camille Erlanger and Victor Roger, Victor Margueritte, the novelist, Antoine, the founder of the Theatre Libre, and Delmas, the barytone of the opera.

OUTSIDE OF HIS JURISDICTION.

When the new University of Chicago, a few years ago, was drawing up eastern college faculties for its staff, one of the men whom it obtained was W. G. Hale, professor of Latin at Cornell.

Professor Hale's family packed up their household goods and prepared to migrate. The 5-year-old daughter of the house was in tears at parting from her playmates and seemed to feel that the foundation of everything was being shaken. When it came to the family's last night in its dismantled home, she knelt at her little bed to say her prayers. When she came to the "Amen" she uttered a fervent "Good-by."

"Why do you say good-by?" her mother asked, in surprise. "Why, mamma," was the reply, "of course God knows that we are going to Chicago tomorrow."

AN OVERDOSE OF BRYANISM.

Communion service was being solemnized in a church in a big Eastern city the other Sunday morning, when a well-dressed, handsome young man entered and stalked with measured tread directly up the center aisle, only stopping when further progress was impeded by the chancel rail. There he stood for a moment and gazed solemnly at the wondering congregation. Just as people were wondering what was going to happen, he straightened himself and said: "Well, I don't see them coming, but nevertheless I am here in the interest of William Jennings Bryan."

A vestryman stepped up to him, tapped him on the arm and led him down the aisle and out. It turned out that the young man's mind was affected on the silver issue.

ANTIQUITIES FOR HARVARD.

Harvard University is to receive for its Semitic collection nineteen of the valuable papyri recently unearthed by the Egyptian Fund Society, and which have been for some time in the hands of Cambridge and Oxford professors, who are making a study of them.

Among the scrolls are some of Homer's writings, some poems by Sappho, some of Emperor Hadrian's letters, and a portion of St. John's Gospel, which latter, although not supposed to be the original writing, is the oldest copy yet found.

WHERE THE MONEY WAS LOST.

A shrewd political observer insists that nearly all the money lost on the late election was wagered on the popular vote for Bryan. Men who conceded McKinley's election, he says, bet that his opponent would poll a larger popular vote than in 1896, and while the returns have by no means been canvassed, he feels sure that Bryan's followers will show a tremendous falling off.

QUARANTINE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis has been placed among the diseases which are subject to quarantine. The commissioner of immigration has so decided in the case of a Japanese who arrived in San Francisco from Japan ill with lung trouble. It was decided that the patient could not land, but must return to the port from which he sailed.

CLARK'S TRIAL WAS COSTLY.

The investigation of Senator Clark's election cost the Senate \$22,484 in fees and traveling expenses for the witnesses who were summoned to Washington from Montana. The stenographer of the committee, M. W. Blumberg, received \$2,733.75 for his work. This made a total of almost \$25,000. Senator Clark drew \$444.10 as witness fees and traveling expenses.

THEIR CLAIMS SET AT REST.

The claim of other cough medicines to be as good as Chamberlain's are effectually set at rest in the following testimonial of Mr. C. D. Glass, an employee of Bartlett & Dennis Co., Gardiner, Mo. He says: "I had kept adding to a cold and cough in the winter of 1897, trying every cough medicine I heard of without permanent help, until one day I was in the drug store of Mr. Houlehan and he advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and offered to pay back my money if I was not cured. My lungs and bronchial tubes were very sore at this time, but I was completely cured by this remedy, and have since always turned to it when I got a cold, and soon find relief. I also recommend it to my friends and am glad to say it is the best of all cough medicines." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Hohenzollernburg in Alsace, the remains of an early medieval castle, is to be restored by the Kaiser after the manner in which Versailles was rebuilt by the architect Viollet-le-Duc for the Empress Eugenie.

CHINESE WHO MAY RETURN HERE

Attorney General Griggs Files an Opinion of Local Interest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Attorney General Griggs in an opinion rendered upon the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, holds, first, that a person born in the Hawaiian Islands, in 1883 of Chinese parents who are laborers and taken to China with his mother in 1886, is entitled to re-enter the Territory of Hawaii, where his father still resides; second, that the wife and children of a Chinese person, who was naturalized in 1891 in Hawaii and still resides here, are entitled to enter that Territory by virtue of the citizenship of the husband and father.

This opinion is based upon the assumption that the Chinese persons in question, born and naturalized respectively in the Hawaiian Islands, were in fact citizens of Hawaii under its laws and regulations in August 12, 1898, and had not abandoned nor lost their rights as such.

Marcus Daly's Deceit.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The will of the late Marcus Daly, filed for probate today at Anaconda, Montana, makes Mrs. Daly the sole executor of the estate without bonds, makes her guardian of the minor children and gives her one-third of the estate, the remaining two-thirds is to be divided equally between Mr. Daly's three daughters, Mrs. Margaret Brown, of Baltimore, and Misses Mary and Harriet Daly, and his son, Marcus Daly, Jr. In the event of the death of Mrs. Daly before the trusts imposed upon her by the will are executed, the four children of the testator or the survivors of them, are to be made the trustees and executors in her place, with security. Any of the children may, during the life of the trust, dispose of his or her share by will. The instrument, which bears date September 18, 1890, is witnessed by Wm. Scallan, of Anaconda, Mont., John C. Lator, of Anaconda, Mont., and Dillon Brown, of New York.

A Street Tragedy.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 19.—A special from Vernon, B. C., says Lee English, 29 years old, shot Thomas Carson, his brother-in-law, three times through the body, killing him instantly and also fatally wounding William Carson, who was in Thomas' company. The affair took place on the street and was the outcome of the charges of ill-treatment of Mrs. Carson, English's sister, by her husband. Young English bought a revolver several days ago, stating that he feared Carson would kill him. It is said that Carson struck English with a club before the shooting began. The deceased had a club in his hand when he was picked up and with this weapon he is supposed to have inflicted the wound on English's head.

A School Room Tragedy.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—A tragic incident occurred at the College of France this afternoon. A young Russian girl student, Vera Gelo, tried to assassinate an aged professor, Senator Emile Deschanel, brother of the President of the Chamber of Deputies. The professor, who had concluded a lecture on French literature when Vera Gelo, who was one of the audience, pointed a revolver at him. Her friend, another Russian student, noticing the movement, sacrificed himself by intervening, and received a bullet in the chest. She fell at Professor Deschanel's feet, bleeding profusely. Vera Gelo was arrested. It appears she is mentally deranged. She said Professor Deschanel had slandered her and called in heart-broker tones: "I have wounded my friend."

Franco-American Divorce.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—In the first chamber of the Civil Tribunal yesterday Maître Decori asked the court to nullify the marriage of M. George Roussel, Secretary of the Society of American Dentists in Paris, and Mrs. Harrison, a widow, and daughter of an English Admiral. Mr. Roussel is a Frenchman and a graduate in dental surgery of Paris and New York, with a large American clientele. Counsel asserted that his client thought he was only going through a mock marriage in 1899 when the ceremony took place. The case was adjourned for a fortnight to hear counsel for the defense, the defendant not being represented.

Sickness in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Reports from the Philippines indicate a great deal of sickness prevailing among both Naval and Army officers on duty in the archipelago. Long terms of duty in these islands are likely to impair the most robust constitutions, according to the views of Army and Naval medical officers, and a limitation of duty terms in the Philippines to a period of two years is strongly advocated. This practice was followed by the Spanish authorities when they were in control.

Grippe on a Cruiser.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—Grippe is epidemic on the Russian cruiser Variaz, which is lying at Gramp's shipyards, six officers and seventy seamen are bedridden and many others are sick, but able to be about. The work of caring for the sick men has been too much for the cruiser's surgeons, and most of the patients have been removed to various hospitals for treatment. The Variaz's surgeons say they knew nothing of the disease until they came to this country.

Burned to the Ground.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 19.—A dispatch from Bartlett's Point, Ark., 100 miles above this city, says the steamer Buckeye State, loaded with cotton, burned to the ground and is a total loss. One negro roustabout was lost, name unknown. The steamer was en route from New Orleans to Cincinnati.

TO RAISE GEORGIA PEACHES IN AFRICA.

A shipment of 100,000 young peach trees from Georgia nurseries bound for Cape Colony and Natal, South Africa, will be made next week. They will go largely into Natal and a large number of the trees going to that country are consigned to Lady Smith. Cape Colony fruit growers get less than half of the shipment.

Ex-Governor Mount of Indiana is dead.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of



And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. A set of CUTICURA is sold by all druggists and chemists. Sole Depot: R. TOWNE & Co., Sydney, N. S. W., So. Africa Depot: LARSON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER COFF, Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

MULES AND HORSES

Hay AND Grain.

Carriage Painting and Repairing in all its branches

Island orders for breeding stock especially solicited.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd

Good Serviceable Bicycles

\$10 and upward.

Why take a chance on a cheap tin wheel sold at AUCTION when you can get a standard make from a dealer who will guarantee them.

CALL AND SEE OUR

\$10 Wheels!

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Bicycle Department, next to Bulletin Office.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

R. KUHL, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—PACIFIC GUANO, FISHBONE, SUPPLEMENT OF AMMONIA, BICARBONATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our accredited chemist. All goods are A. 1. A. 1. A. 1. in every respect. For further particulars apply to Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DR. W. AVERHAM, Manager.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE Established 1836. Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS

Humboldt-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 101,500,000. Total reinsurance companies 107,500,000.

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 35,000,000. Total reinsurance companies 43,830,000.

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-American Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Travels to All Ports in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-American Steamship S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway

Castle & Cooke, (LIMITED.)

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S 8 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure the most difficult cases of Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, etc., in 10 to 20 days. It is a safe, reliable, and pleasant remedy for all cases of Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, etc., and is sold by all druggists and chemists. Price 25 cents. For further particulars apply to the Proprietor, Dr. J. C. Clarke, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

